



LAST EDITION
WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Cloudy; probably showers.
THE METALS
Silver, 55 1/2 per ounce.
Copper, 17 1/2 per pound.
Lead, 15 1/2 per 100 pounds.

RUSSIANS FALLING BACK BEFORE THE JAPANESE

Feng Wang Cheng Evacuated Without a Blow Being Struck.

Army and Navy of the Mikado Pressing the Muscovite to the Wall in the Far East.

St. Petersburg, May 7, 8:10 p. m.—The Russian retreat from Feng Wang Cheng is confirmed. The Japanese pressed the retreating troops, though with few losses on either side.

The Japanese destroyed the railway at Port Adams, blowing up the bridges.

Seoul, Korea, May 7, 7:30 p. m.—Telegrams received here from Antung declare that the second Japanese army corps besides having disembarked on the Liao Tung peninsula, has effected a landing at Takushan, on the Manchurian coast, about forty miles west of the mouth of the Yalu.

Tokio, May 8.—(Noun.)—The Japanese captured Feng Wang Cheng day before yesterday, (Friday).

It was the second line of the Russians' defense and a stiff fight was anticipated.

General Kuraki pressed forward and attacked before the Russians had recovered from the demoralization and confusion into which they had been thrown by their previous defeat on the Yalu river.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8 (2:15 a.m.)—When the war commission adjourned this morning it failed to give out any official dispatches regarding the situation on the Liao Tung peninsula or at Feng Wang Cheng. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the Russian troops were in touch with the Japanese forces at Feng Wang Cheng, and the report that the latter had evacuated that place is generally credited. Surprise is caused by the withdrawal of General Kuropatkin toward his base at Liao Yeng, as it is said that immediately after he learned of General Zassall's losses he sent reinforcements to him to enable him to retain his position.

The officials here frankly confess, however, that they are not fully informed of Kuropatkin's plan. He is in sole charge of the operations in Manchuria.

Kuropatkin Unhindered.

The emperor decided when General Kuropatkin started out that he should have complete independence, so there could be no grounds for complaint that he was hampered by the war commission. Kuropatkin therefore has made his own dispositions and formulated his own plan. What little is known here shows that he intends to observe the same caution by the distinguished operations of the Japanese. Finding that he could not offer battle at Feng Wang Cheng with an even chance of success, he has decided to fall back, it is believed to the Mao Tin pass. Back of the pass there is another pass, near which is a temporary railway station, and the Japanese are believed to have followed him.

Following Same Plans.

The Japanese have followed up to now practically in all respects their plans in the China-Japanese war. They have crossed the Yalu at the same place and landed upon the Liao Tung peninsula at the same points, and it is believed they will continue their tactics as their disposition of the Liao Tung movements made in 1904.

It is not at all unlikely that another Japanese army will be landed upon the peninsula which has been crossed in 1904, along the railway line. During the China-Japanese war the Japanese captured Port Arthur two weeks after their disembarkation upon the peninsula. The Russians say that a Japanese will not find it so easy a task to reduce Port Arthur as they did before.

Russian Dilemma.

The Japanese army marching northward along the railroad, once past Kaiping, can compel the Russians to evacuate Noyan. The Japanese will have to abandon Mao Tin pass as a consequence of strategic weakness of the position. The possession of Feng Wang Cheng is of the highest importance as it places under the control of the Japanese a large strip of Manchurian territory bordering on the Bay of Korea and the road connecting Liao Yang, Harbin, New Changchun, and Jiamusi.

The command of the road to Pitsewo will enable this army to open operations in the Liao Tung peninsula.

Depression at St. Petersburg.

The stoicism of the people is wonderful, but the fact that it is displayed shows how deep is the depression that exists. The Russians had not looked for the retreat of their army from Feng Wang Cheng, believing that would be the end of the war. The people believe, and they will wait with all the doggedness of the Slav character, manifested in the dark days of the Turkish war, for the victory which they have faith is sure to come.

The energy of the Japanese meets with unwilling admiration and it is expected they will continue a vigorous campaign. The nation is fully awakened to what this means. It understands that Russia must exert all her strength, and that a long war cannot be avoided. The latter opinion is shared by diplomats and officials.

Crumbs of Comfort.

Comfort is found in the fact that thus far Russia has not sustained a crushing defeat and even should one come it is declared it would not shake the certainty of the people in the ultimate success of the Russian arms or lessen the determination to prosecute the war until Japan shall have been humbled. The emperor is deeply pained over the Russian losses on the Yalu and regrets that the investment of Port Arthur could not have been prevented. He will, however, acquiesce without question in the plan of General Kuropatkin even should that plan contemplate the withdrawal of the Russian army further into the interior. Those close to his majesty state that he is more than ever determined that Russian prestige shall be vindicated and the Japanese necessary not only to Russia, but to the whole white race, as an answer to the Japanese blow.

Further reinforcements have been dispatched to Manchuria, and the emperor has reiterated his declaration that General Kuropatkin shall have as

POKER LUCK.



Russia Has the Biggest Hand But Can't Play It.

WAGES FIFTY CENTS PER DAY

Several Thousand Men Will Be Employed on the Panama Canal When Construction Work Is Under Full Swing.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Roosevelt had an extended conference today with Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, concerning matters connected with the canal work. They discussed particularly the regulations which are to be issued by the president governing the canal zone and the operations of the canal. Admiral Walker said, on leaving the White House, that at present the labor supply on the isthmus was ample for the work to be done. He estimated that there would be more than 700 and 800 men, principally Jamaicans, employed on the canal. Immediately upon the transfer of the work to the United States Admiral Walker telegraphed authority to continue the work without interruption. Thus far it has not been decided by the commission whether the work of construction shall be done by contract or directly by the commission. It is expected that when the construction work is in full swing several thousand men will be employed. The day laborers on the isthmus receive in wages about 50 cents a day, United States currency. They are generally good laborers.

Major William M. Black, of the corps of engineers, U. S. M., who returned recently from the isthmus after more than a year spent there in investigating conditions, had a talk with the president today. He expressed the belief that the work on the canal was not a serious one.

SEVERAL MEMBERS NEARLY PERISHED

Wabash, Ind., May 7.—While a Christian Holiness people were in a revival meeting at their tabernacle here today, an unknown person, who was not a member, entered the building and threw a bomb. Several members were nearly killed and many were injured. The bomb was thrown from the balcony and fell into the midst of the congregation. The explosion was heard by the people in the neighborhood.

SAM PARKS BURIED BY HIS FORMER UNION

New York, May 7.—Sam Parks, the labor leader who died a convict in Sing Sing prison, was buried today from the home of his wife in East 57th street. His body was followed to the grave by a large number of his former associates.

WILL BE CLOSED TODAY.

Only Holders of Passes Admitted to World's Fair Grounds. St. Louis, May 7.—The World's Fair will be closed today to all but holders of passes. Even to those the buildings will be closed and beyond pedestrians strolling through the grounds there will be no life and activity. The only event of interest anticipated for tomorrow is the arrival of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the deposed queen of Hawaii, who, with her husband, King Kalanikouale, and his wife and retinue, will come to the exposition and occupy a suite of rooms inside the grounds.

PERU SHOWS SIGNS OF WANTING A WAR

Lima, Peru, May 7.—The general staff has ordered two line battalions and one battery of machine guns to proceed to Atacama by way of the Atacama desert to repulse any Brazilian troops that may be in that territory, and one battalion to proceed to the Rio de la Plata to repulse any Brazilian troops that may be in that territory.

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JOINT TRADE AGREEMENTS

Proposition Strongly Advocated by John Mitchell.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETING

COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR DEFINITE WORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Capital and labor met again today at the continued meeting of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. The object of the meeting was discussion of the proposition for joint trade agreements, one of the subjects which the late chairman, Senator Marcus A. Hanna, believed, was the closest to the work of the federation.

John Mitchell strongly advocated the joint trade agreement.

"The idea of the joint trade agreement is the essence of trade unionism," Mr. Mitchell said. "It is now \$50,000,000 men working under conditions which are fixed by joint agreement. We adjust all differences by agreement. We leave no question to arbitration. Arbitration is preferable to strikes—that is all."

"The outsiders called in have said they did not understand conditions, and the result of the situation has been unsatisfactory both to employers and employees."

Believes in Strikes.

"I believe in strikes. I also believe in lockouts. Neither side must surrender either one of these rights. But I believe neither side should be resorted to until each side has exhausted every peaceful means of settlement."

"Nothing can make so much for industrial peace as the recognition of the independence of labor and capital."

"Officers of the companies have opened their books to me frequently when there was some question of the work. They have shown me the operators are making and in this way we have come closer together. We believe the answer to all questions is the joint agreement."

In reply to questions put to him by members of the federation, Mr. Mitchell said that under no circumstances would he consent to the arbitration of the work in full swing several thousand men will be employed. The day laborers on the isthmus receive in wages about 50 cents a day, United States currency. They are generally good laborers.

Major William M. Black, of the corps of engineers, U. S. M., who returned recently from the isthmus after more than a year spent there in investigating conditions, had a talk with the president today. He expressed the belief that the work on the canal was not a serious one.

Committee Appointed.

A committee on trades union agreement was appointed, subject to the call of the chairman, Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company. Among those who will act on this committee, in addition to a number of prominent New York men, are Isaac W. Frank, president of the National Foundry Association, Pittsburg; John D. Hibbard, president of the Chicago Metal Trades Association, Chicago; Edward J. Connelley, president of the National Typographers Association, Philadelphia; John Ralston, chairman of the Glass Bottle Manufacturers Association, Pittsburg; W. C. Brown, vice president of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, Chicago; John Mitchell, president of the U. M. W. of A., Pittsburg; James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis; James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, Washington; James Duncan, secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union, Washington; Frank Buchanan, president of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Chicago; Dennis A. Hayes, president of the Glass Bottle Manufacturers Association, St. Louis; and W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Workers of America, New York.

CADETS APPOINTED.

Washington, May 7.—The president today made the following appointments to the West Point:

Joseph P. Ashire, son of Major Ashire, quartermaster; Raymond D. Smith, son of Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Smith; S. A. Theodore, son of Colonel Theodore; S. A. William M. Stannard, son of S. A. William M. Stannard; S. A. Fletcher, son of Captain Fletcher; S. A. William T. Russell, son of S. A. William T. Russell; S. A. Stanley Madox Rombough, son of Captain Rombough and grandson of General Rombough; S. A. Edmund Russell, son of S. A. Edmund Russell; S. A. Henry M. Andrews, son of S. A. Henry M. Andrews; S. A. Herbert Baldwin, son of S. A. Herbert Baldwin; S. A. P. Barry, son of S. A. P. Barry; S. A. Kenneth Taylor, son of S. A. Kenneth Taylor; S. A. Logan, son of S. A. Logan.

EMPLOYERS WIN A VERDICT IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kan., May 7.—The supreme court today declared void the statute which makes it unlawful to discharge an employee because he belongs to a lawful labor organization and which provides for the recovery of damages for the discharged men. This is a decision of great importance to labor unions.

T. P. Perry, an employee of the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick & Tile company, was discharged from his service and he brought action to recover damages, alleging that he was discharged because he was a member of a labor union. He recovered judgment in the lower court and the brick company appealed, attacking the constitutionality of the law.

FAMOUS NAME SOILED.

Grandson of Phil Kearney Charged With Highway Robbery.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 7.—Robert S. Kearney, a prominent and well-to-do lawyer, grandson of the famous General Phil Kearney, is in jail here tonight under arrest on a charge of leading a gang of highway robbers.

Franklin, a wealthy horseman of Hemphre, Mo., while out driving was held up and robbed of \$200 last night. James Trotman, another horseman, was arrested today and made a full confession, implicating Kearney and David H. Mason. All are under arrest.

MILLS EXONERATED.

Washington, May 7.—It was said at the war department that Colonel A. R. Mills, superintendent of the West Point military academy, had been exonerated of the charges made against him by Captain J. W. Walker, retired. The charge grew out of the action of Colonel Mills in ordering Captain Walker from the academy grounds.

DENVER BLOCK BURNED.

Denver, May 7.—The five-story brick building known as the Hovey building, at 345 Lawrence street, and occupied by the wholesale department of the Hubbert Grocery company, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss to Hubbert, \$60,000. The building, which is owned by Boston parties, is damaged \$20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Both are fully insured.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 7.—Mrs. Mary Bell, 37 years old, committed suicide here today by taking carbolic acid. Dependence on illness is supposed to have been the cause. A few months ago Mrs. Bell had been cured by Dr. H. B. H. by an anti-

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HOW THE HARBOR WAS CLOSED UP

Graphic Recital of the Feat of the Japanese Fleet.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF TOGO

MANY LIVES LOST BUT WARSHIPS UNINJURED.

TOKIO, May 7 (4 p. m.)—Vice Admiral Togo's official recital of the latest engagement off Port Arthur, which was received here today, shows that the Japanese have blocked the entrance to the harbor.

On Tuesday morning, after the blockading flotilla had been scattered by a gale and the commander of the flotilla had signalled in vain that the attempt be abandoned pending the moderation of the storm, the crews of the separated ships, in no way daunted by the weather which isolated them from their companions, proceeded to the work on their own desperate initiative. They forced their way in the face of the heavy fire, which was more deadly than ever before, and succeeded in proving Russian defenses, over the field of mines. Many of these exploded, yet five out of the eight Japanese blockading ships were jammed into the inner channel and prevented access from the harbor to all craft excepting small boats.

Desperate Courage.

This attack exceeded all its predecessors in desperation and the courage displayed by the volunteer crews is equal to that shown in any event in the war history of the world. Although Vice Admiral Togo, again avoided damage to a single one of his vessels, the attack proved to be expensive in lives.

The blockading flotilla consisted of eight stone-laden merchantmen. They were escorted by the gunboats Akagi, commander Iwamura; the second torpedo boat destroyer, commander Chida; the third torpedo boat destroyer, commander Tsuchi; the fourth torpedo boat destroyer, commander Mano; the fifth torpedo boat destroyer, commander Otake; the sixth torpedo boat destroyer, commander Otake; the seventh torpedo boat destroyer, commander Otake; the eighth torpedo boat destroyer, commander Otake.

The blockading vessels and their escorts, the main squadron, Port Arthur on Monday evening. They encountered a southeasterly gale, and by 11 o'clock at night the seas were mountainous, and it was found impossible to keep the ships together. Commander Hayashi, who was in command of the expedition, observed the impossibility of keeping the flotilla intact and signalled it to abandon the attack.

Steamed Boldly On.

These signals were repeated until 2 o'clock in the morning, but they failed to reach the vessels of the expedition, which were swept apart by the tempestuous seas, and succeeded separately for the mouth of the harbor. Upon arriving there the Mikawa Maru, one of the merchantmen, saw that the enemy was firing upon the fourteenth torpedo boat destroyer, commander Otake, on board the Mikawa Maru thought the other steamers had reached the harbor mouth and they steamed boldly in. She was followed closely by another of the merchantmen, believed to be the Sakura Maru.

The Russians had fires burning at the mouth of the harbor and they used also many powerful searchlights on the invading Japanese fleet. The Japanese poured in an incessant fire into the channel.

Lieutenant Sosa, who was in command of the Mikawa Maru, unfortunately lost his ship two hours after he had reached the center of the inner entrance. Here he anchored his vessel and then blew her up. She sank immediately.

Mines Began to Explode.

Another steamer, supposed to be the Sakura Maru, tried to anchor near a projecting rock at the mouth of the harbor and sank. Following the Sakura Maru came the Tatum Maru, the Yedo Maru, the Sagami Maru, the Asagawa Maru, and the Asagawa Maru. These six steamers advanced to the mouth of the harbor. The Russian fire now became highly effective, while a number of the merchantmen were struck by the steamers, began to explode. These explosions caused heavy casualties among the Japanese on board the blockading vessels. The Tatum Maru collided with the Yedo Maru and sank. The Sagami Maru, which was struck by the Asagawa Maru, sank. The Asagawa Maru, which was struck by the Asagawa Maru, sank.

When the Yedo Maru reached the mouth of the harbor, she was struck by the Asagawa Maru and sank. The Asagawa Maru, which was struck by the Asagawa Maru, sank.

Two other stone laden steamers, believed to be the Otaru Maru and the Sagami Maru, then entered the outer harbor and sank.

Many Men Killed.

Vice Admiral Togo, in his report, says: "This undertaking, when compared to the last two, resulted in greater casualties to our side. Owing to the increased number of ships and the increased preparations for defense completed by the enemy, we could save none of the officers or the crews of the Otaru Maru, the Sagami Maru, the Sakura Maru or the Asagawa Maru. It is to be regretted that nothing particular could be learned concerning the brave discharge of their duties, but the memory of their exemplary conduct will remain long in the imperial navy."

The destroyer and the torpedo boat flotillas, besides resisting the enemy bravely fought against wind and waves. The torpedo boat flotilla approached close to the mouth of the harbor and rescued more than half the men. Torpedo boat No. 1 had a steam pipe broken by a shell and was disabled, but a consort, torpedo boat No. 70, went to her assistance and towed her away. Three of the crew of No. 67 were wounded.

The destroyer Asakura had her fore-board engine damaged by a shell and